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Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1868. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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State where you saw this.

Select Poetry.

The Apothecary Man.

"Now, John," says 'pothecary Jones, "I'm going home to tea,
And soon there'll be a bearded man come in an t ask for me.
Then say, 'Are you the gentleman that ordered pills to-day?'
And if he says 'I am the man,' tell him what he's to pay."

Then Jones went home, and John athirst, some soda water drew,
Tried elsaver syrup, then drank hock, and sarsaparilla too;
Sa w'd clear of pills, no powder took, altho'd the time was nigh,
So filled his mouth with that black stuff, known as the Mexican ball.

Then came the bearded gentleman, for pills to make him well,
And ask'd for Jones, and ask'd for pills—ask'd John the price to tell.
"Four-fifty's marked upon the box, which master said you'd pay."
"Four-fifty," quoth the gentleman, "four-fifty did you say?"

"Well, now, my lad, these pills must be compounded all of gold;
What's in 'em that they cost so much, if I may be so bold?"
"Don't know," says John, "fart, antim's up, and pecac will rise;
You can't keep these things down, you know, and up must go the price."

"Good Lord! my boy, no antim's in that recipe—just scroll;
But here my fifteen cents my lad—you know 'twill pay you well."
John scratched his head, the man was gone, the profit safe is lost;
"Too bis a discount," muttered John, "don't b'lieve we've got the cost."

John feeling something down in mouth, more acids water drew,
And from the glycyrrhiza drawer he took another chew;
To brace his nerves, and stiffen up against the coming mass,
Took spiritus vini rect. cum oleum Juniperus.

Now Jones came in with mind intent on what he was to make;
John saw him come, and felt that now 'twas time for him to quake.
"The man," said he, "found fault with price, and wished some discount made.
So I took off four thirty-five—was that too much?" he said.

"Too much—why John—but let me see: the jalap cost a cent.
And half a cent for calomel, and something more for rent;
Two ox and label—well not much, I guess I'm facts ahead;
Five cents will cover all the cost, so we've made ten," he said.

(—F. H., in the Boston Advertiser.

Miscellaneous.

MY STRANGE PATIENT.

BY A SURGEON.

Some friends of mine who had been spending the summer at one of the most fashionable watering places, had come back with a strange story about an invalid whom they recommended to me as an interesting patient. As I listened to their description, which my faith in their veracity compelled me to believe, I said to myself that the case was one of those exceptionally strange ones that defy the wisdom of the physician, and whose hidden causes are never revealed, so far as the eyes of this world are concerned.

Nevertheless, I made up my mind that when circumstances were favorable, I would run down and take a look at Lucy Lot—that was the invalid's name. It was the middle of a severe winter before I was able to do so; the circumstances that gave me the opportunity arising from the fact that one of my most intimate friends—a literary ——, who loved seclusion at his labors—was spending the winter at the watering place in question, and, being taken suddenly ill, had telegraphed for me. I intended to go one day and return the next. I found my friend suffering only from a severe cold, which the monotonous induced from his lonely way of life and magnified out of all proportion to what it was in reality, although does the best I could for him, I resisted his invitation to stay, and, hiring a conveyance from one of the adjacent hotels, set forth to visit my strange patient at Thorncliff.

Thorncliff was a black peak, or jutting rock, surmounted by a tumble down tavern, some ten miles distant from any other human habitation. The tavern was called the "Thorncliff Arms," and had been built many years ago in the hope that it would become a favorable resort for excursion parties. The hope had fallen through—been disappointed.

The proprietor, who had almost ruined himself by his enterprise, had now been dead for many years, and as I subsequently learned, had left his widow and daughter—an only child—a sum of money just sufficient for their support. The mother and child were the only occupants of the ruined homestead, and the child, Lucy Lot, was the strange patient, in whom some watering place gossip had interested me.

The overpowering gloom of that day's never shall forget. The iron sky, the roar of the sea, the ice-crusted layer of snow that was crunched beneath my carriage wheels, the desolateness of the prospect, the fact that no house or human being was in sight, he noise of the winds as they made havoc over the boundless expanse of shore and sea, the deadly cold of the atmosphere, the desolation of soul one experiences when he finds himself among surroundings so bare and pitiless, and bleak, all the sensations due to such scenes and circumstances as these swept over me, so that I was glad when the vehicle stopped before the door of the "Thorncliff Arms," and I caught a glimpse through the windows of a bright fire within.

That brightly-burning fire, which seemed alive, was the only inhabitant of the quaint, old-fashioned room in which I soon found myself. Two windows, made of those small panes of glass our forefathers found as serviceable as the plate of our modern days, looked out upon the sea. Situated as the house was, on the verge of a projecting bluff, the eye surveyed, through these windows, the arc of an immense circle, made up of sea and sky and sandy shore.

Riveted to the spot in a dismal trance, in which an oppression at my chest was the prevailing sensation, I must have stood still for some ten minutes, not noticing the warmth of the grate just behind me, but feeling myself an atom, cast up, like a wreck, by the elements that warred without. From this trance I was aroused by a light touch laid upon my arm, and a soft, clear voice, which said:

"There will be dark work over there."

I turned and looked, and started at the apparition that stood beside me.

It was that of a young girl not more than eighteen: her face was very white, her lips were full crimson; her eyes large, liquid and blue, her hair fell around her shoulders. She was attired in a dress of some coarse, dark material with open hanging sleeves. One hand rested lightly on my arm; the other was pointing over the sea. By the hand resting upon me she had raised herself slightly, so as to bring her lips near my ear. The voice in which she spoke was not a whisper, not a muttering; it was a soft, clear, low sound.

As I turned and looked at her, she pointed again, as though indicating a point of infinite distance, and repeated, "There will be dark work over there—dark work; dark work!"

She withdrew her eyes from the direction in which her extended hand had pointed, and rested them upon my face, as though to question it for an answer to her language. As I looked in them I saw the gaze of extreme distance caused by their having followed the direction of her hand, slowly dying out, and a recognition of near things beginning to take its place.

At this moment another sight no less curious attracted my attention.

The figure of an old and stooping woman suddenly made itself visible at the other end of the room. As she walked slowly forward to where I was standing, she seemed unconscious that I was there. Her countenance—the color of an old parchment—was furrowed with a million wrinkles. She wore a high cap, and a short dress, with a muslin kerchief pinned over her bosom. Her hands were busy with some knitting; and on that her eyes were bent. As she advanced, she uttered a low, crooning noise, as though her cracked voice was beginning to realize some tune of her childhood to itself.

As she reached the fireplace, my shadow caught her eyes, as she looked up. The most surprising thing to me was the old woman's absence of surprise. She never paused in her knitting, but, looking me calmly in the face, exclaimed—if so faint a ghost of a voice can be termed an exclamation—"So you have come at last, sir—come at last!"

"It seems, then, I was expected," I answered, scarcely knowing what answer to make.

"Expected! Oh, yes! you were expected," answered the old woman, riveting her eyes once more on her work. "Lucy"—indicating with a gesture of her needles the girl beside me—"always knows who's a comin', and what's a goin' to take place, when she's this way."

"What way?" I asked, lending an involuntary protective look on Lucy, who stood gazing at me with the same sad earnestness.

"Ah! that's where it is, sir," replied the old woman, shaking her head. "I know how it all is, but it's hard to explain it to strangers. Lucy has been ill with a strange sickness for the past five years; and sometimes I think she'll be the death of me. As you see her now, sir, she's asleep. You might pinch her black and blue all over, and she'd never feel it. When she's awake, and in her proper senses, she could no more stand up and walk across the room than you or I could walk across the sea out yonder. When she is fast asleep, as you see her now, sir, her strength comes back to her, and she can see things that I can't see. It seems to me that her eyes go into the land of the dead. Long before you came—days and days ago—she said she was going to have a visit from a stranger just like you. And, somehow or other, she seems to connect this storm we're having with something in her past life."

At this moment I heard Lucy's voice once more. The words that broke from Lucy's lips were: "Yes. Darkness and storm, and danger and death! Death for me, death for him, death for her," (pointing to her mother) "death for all but you!" bringing back her eyes to rest on me.

So saying, she turned her back upon us, and walked slowly, and with drooping head, to the door.

"Don't put yourself to any trouble, sir," said the mother, as I made a motion to help Lucy with my arm. "She feels this state going off, and her time for waking coming on. She will just have time to reach her bed. She never falls, sir. But she'll be the death of me, I know."

As the old woman completed her sentence, the soft crash as of a body falling upon a bed, came to us from the next room.

The mother motioned me away.

"Come and see her to-morrow," she said, "if you will be so kind. I will prepare Lucy by telling her you have been here. It would be too much of a shock for her to see you now."

"But you say her predictions always come true!" I asked.

"Yes."

"Have you no fear for yourself, then? No fear of something imminent and near. If what she says—storm and danger and death—be true."

The old woman's eyes flashed with a strange light as she lifted them for the last time to mine.

"If my punishment is to come, it will come, sir, on the punishment what it may—I am the cause of my child's strange disease. She has been so ever since her father's death, ever since I forbade her marriage with a young sea captain who loved her. If my punishment is to come, it will come, sir, be the form what it may," and with these words she bent her face resolutely over her knitting and looked at me no more.

When I returned to the vehicle I found the driver blue with cold. We reached the hotel in safety, however; but the next morning, so great was my anxiety to be at Thorncliff again that I set off alone in a dog-cart.

The weather had undergone one of those many shocked changes which are peculiar to the climate of England. The atmosphere was as soft as May, and I might have imagined that the melting snow would uncover flowers.

When within a mile of the "Thorncliff Arms," I suddenly became witness to a phenomenon such as I hope it may never be my lot to behold again.

At a little distance above the sea I observed two masses of clouds rapidly approaching one another. They were on a level. One mass was dark and heavy; the other was luminous. Both moved with equal rapidity. Before I could make clear to my mind what phenomenon was about to occur, they met, and with a distant charge, like that of infinite artillery, swooped to the ground in a dense lurid column, in the shape of an inverted balloon. Without pausing for a moment this column rolled inward, from the sea toward the shore, reaching which, it entered upon an oblique course. I saw rocks, trees, bushes, stones and sand tossed into the air. As the cyclone swept around, a perfect rain of such missiles threatened to hurl destruction upon my path. It was almost impossible to hold in check the terrified horse. I had stepped out of the vehicle and was talking to the animal soothingly; when all at once a crashing sound, louder than all the rest, reached my ear; and through the disordered atmosphere, filled with the particles, smoking, like water in the sunbeam, from the ruins in the wake of the cyclone, I saw the roof of the "Thorncliff Arms" lifted high into the air, with posts, timbers and planks flying in all directions, and I heard a low, long shriek of anguish, such as will never die out of my ears.

Yes, Lucy's dim prophecy had proved true, and the hint her mother had given me of her unhappy attachment helped me to piece her history together for myself.

The whirlwind swept on in vastness and died away in the distance; and I went down to the shore with a dread of what I should find there.

The ruins of the "Thorncliff Arms" were heaped upon the beach. Apart, apparently uninjured, but perfectly dead, lay the body of the old woman, her face peaceful, as though undisturbed by any premonition of the sudden death she was to die. Her clenched hands held her knitting needles.

But another wreck was added to that of the homestead.

At the very edge of the surf lay the ruins of a boat; the bruised and bleeding, but lifeless body of a young man beside them. At that moment I had no time to be surprised at the sight of a woman kneeling beside him. In the agonized countenance I recognized Lucy's. As I neared her, she looked up into my face and smiled, and I perceived a frightful wound upon her breast.

"It is he," she whispered pointing to the dead sailor. "We shall be happy now. He has come back to me at last."

And so saying, she lay down beside the eternal sleeper, the lost love of her youth, and sank into the eternal sleep herself.

Bijah's Christianity.

The old man was oiling the hinges of the stove door, and carelessly singing one of Beethoven's best, when a middle aged woman entered the station and began,

"Mr. Joy, are you a good man?"

"Well, tolerable—tolerable," he replied; "I never drop a bad nickel into the street-car box, and I don't go fishing on Sunday."

"Mr. Joy, I am canvassing for money to buy Bibles, and so forth, for the African heathen," she continued, as she exhibited a pass-book.

"Arc, eh? Does he seem to want a Bible?"

"He does. He sits on the sands of his native shore and looks longingly this way."

"Does, eh! Sitting right here this morning, I guess!"

"He is. How much will you subscribe, Mr. Joy?"

"Madam, I've got to lift a mortgage before noon to-day, and—"

"You will certainly give something," she interrupted.

"And I've got to meet the fire and life insurance, pew rent, taxes, gas and—"

"Put down what your noble heart dictates," she said as she handed him the book.

He reflected for a moment, and then asked:

"Will $5 convert a heathen—a great big, two-fisted heathen, with a stiff knee?"

He figured with a pencil on the bottom of a chair, and said:

"Five dollars into two hundred pounds of heathen is forty pounds for a dollar. That is, let's see—um—ten pounds for 25 cents, and none to carry. Divide the dividend by the divisor, cut off the cube root, carry nothing, and, Madam, you take this 25 cents and convert ten pounds of heathen for me. That's all I can spare—no use talking—ten pounds—here comes his Honor."

She went away puzzled and amazed at his figures, and Bijah looked after her and mused:

"I ought to have taken a mortgage on my share of that heathen, but I'm just that careless in business."

Why Not Agree?

The common saying that it makes but little difference what a man believes so long as he believes himself is true, within certain limits; but the maxim is not capable of a wide application. It is often the case that one does not know how to believe himself until he knows what he believes. If you are searching for something that is lost you must have some belief respecting the probable place of its concealment, in order that your search for it may be intelligent. In a thousand matters conduct depends directly upon belief; the man does what he does simply because he believes what he believes.

The management by the State of convicts and criminals would be more successful if the State had a well considered and consistent theory of its relation to those classes. In this matter we are all at sea. It is a point at which social science encounters theology: and a man' theories respecting the proper treatment of criminals is likely to be greatly influenced by his theological opinions. One theology insists that punishment is for the vindication of law; another, that it is for the protection of society; another, that it is for the reformation of the offender. All these types of theology try to express themselves in our penal laws and institutions; and the result is a system of confused aims and cross-purposes. If we could only agree upon some theory of punishment we should soon be able to improve the condition of our prisons.

Counterfeiting American Goods.

In reply to the charge that American goods sent to British markets are not equal to the samples exhibited by agents, a correspondent of the Evening Post calls attention to the fact that enormous quantities of cheap imitations of American goods are made in England and Germany to be shipped to the West Indies and South America, and not only is the general appearance of American goods imitated, but the brands, labels, and trade-marks of American manufacturers are placed upon the spurious products. In the single district of Elberfeld, in Rhenish Prussia, over thirty factories were at one time at work forging "American" implements, such as axes, machetes, hatchets, and the like, with exact imitations of the private marks of reputable American firms. Law suits against some of the worst of these offenders have resulted in their conviction, but the petty fines imposed by the German courts have had little effect to stop the outrage. The trade is kept up, and American manufacturers find everywhere in the West Indies and Spanish America miserable imitations of their goods, bearing their own names, brands, and trademarks.

Drinking Cups and Customs.

Drinking from the same cup by several individuals is an old custom which is still kept alive in Italy and in all parts of Germany, and is not unknown in England among those classes who are lovers of malt liquor and drink it "from the pewter." When a friend meets another in a coffee-house or tavern, the one who has already ordered something does not issue a second order for his friend, but holds out the vessel for the new-comer, says Scribner's Monthly. The German krug and the English pewter mug still show the popular feeling in favor of one large vessel for a friendly party. The formula of Saxon politeness which consisted in two drinkers employing the same vessel is well known. The first who drank said *Wæs hail* (Here's health to you), and the one who received the goblet, before emptying it, said *Drinc hail* (I drink your health). From the "Roman de Rou" it appears that this was customary among the English as late as the twelfth century. There were hanaps mounted on one foot, in the form of a chalice, others were mounted on three feet, and others still were made in the form of a bowl or cup. Some were made with covers, others without, and the materials employed in their construction were as varied as their shapes. The hanap was particularly used by persons of high social position; the tankard with handle being the more popular vessel. And such was the fear of poison in the Middle Ages that a great personage was served from a hanap with a cover which could be used as a vessel, from which cover the servant drank a little of the liquor, which he poured from the goblet for that purpose. These precautions clearly proved insufficient, and preservatives against poisoning were sought after under the most absurd prejudices. The fabulous animal known as the unicorn or licorne was thought to be the enemy of everything impure. People thought that by causing their beverages to be served them in vases made of the horn of the magical beast they could easily detect the presence of poison in their drink. Handles were made, as they thought, of this material for knives; for it was said that blood would exude from horn and hoof of the licorne when brought in contact with poisoned meats. The long sword of the narwhal, when brought to Europe, was thought to be the horn of the unicorn: and it is probable that fossil ivory of many kinds was also sold under the same name. Well-appointed houses possessed a large number of hanaps. The inventory, engrossed in 1380, of the household of Charles V. of France, surnamed the Wise, describes four gold hanaps and as many ewers, weighing in all nearly ninety-six marcs; and 177 tankards of gilded silver, nearly all enameled and weighing in the aggregate 503 marcs of silver. Some of these vessels were provided with air-tight covers, as they were intended to be carried about with already prepared drinks. Among northern nations they were sometimes made of maple-wood, and beautifully carved.

Beecher's Peekskill House.

Some seventeen years ago Mr. Beecher bought a farm at Peekskill, two miles and a fraction back from the river. It now contains about thirty-six acres. Whether that was the original purchase I do not know, says a correspondent of the Christian Union. There was a little low cottage on the place, which, despite many an inconvenience, has served as a country retreat these seventeen years. Many a house was sketched on paper, planned to be placed higher on the hill, where the commanding view could be had; and, in many a trip, material was gathered in suggestions that might become available for a possible house that yet might never be. Meanwhile, as time, opportunity, and money allowed, nature was invited to prepare surroundings for the imaginary house, and eagerly accepted the invitation, as she always does such invitations. The world was asked for trees, and it sent them. The farm to-day has by far the largest and finest collection of trees and shrubs I have ever seen. I doubt whether its equal is to be found in America. The trees have come not only from every part of the Union, from England, and from the Continent of Europe, but from Japan and China. There are between 200 and 300 different varieties of trees and shrubs; over twenty different maples; as many more varieties of pines; wonderful masses of vines; great beds of azaleas and rhododendrons; and nurseries of young trees on trial, waiting for judgment after probation is passed. Of course all this cost money; but it has taken more time, and gentleness, and patience, and endurance, of disappointment, and of failure, and, above all, ardent love for Nature; and it has afforded the summer recreation for the hardest working public man in America, and made him young at 65. It has been worth all it has cost.

Externally there is nothing about the house that would distinguish it from hundreds of country houses near any of our great cities. It is architecturally pleasing, but neither obtrusive nor ostentatious. A basement of granite; a superstructure, two stories, of brick; a many gabled roof; a broad verandah—these are the features. The charm of the house is in the beauty that greets the eye from the broad piazza, looking eastward and southward and westward, and in the combined beauty and simplicity of the rooms within. For interiority it is a study. In every room carpet and wall and woodwork fit each other, and each room, while possessing an individuality of its own, lives in art fellowship with its neighbor. There is not a drop of paint in the house, from garret to cellar, except in the vestibule, where six coats of paint cover and protect the heavy paper that produces all the effect of stone in the dado and of leather hangings above. The wood work is all of the natural woods,—cherry on the first floor, ash on the second, pine in the attic. There is no inlaying, no matching of woods, and, except in the main stairway, very little carving. The mantels are all wood; each mantel is a picture—rather a collection of pictures, for Minton's hand-painted tiles make of every mantel on the first floor an exquisite picture-gallery. The walls are covered with paper; the ceilings are treated in the same manner. The combination of colors in carpet, wall, and ceiling are, or at least seem to be, perfect.

The Hartford Times says: "Eels often attack the shad in the nets, after the shad have been caught in the river. They enter the shad at the gill openings, and suck out the spawn and entrails, leaving the fish perfectly clean. Fishermen say that the shad thus attacked are the best, for the eels will not enter any but the fattest. Eels also follow the shad all the way up the river, and devour the spawn. Were it not for these natural destroyers the shad would increase to an amazing extent."

Labor-saving Machinery.

"It is a plain fact that without labor-saving machinery the agriculture of all the newer States would remain undeveloped, and the rapid increase of people in this country would be swarming, shiftless and supperless upon the Atlantic seaboard.

It is true, perhaps, that the growing application of machinery to agriculture will work hardship to some of our laboring population, as successive improvements are first reached. This is to be regretted, but it seems unavoidable. This seems to be the price at which the nation buys every step in industrial progress, but as this hardship has always heretofore been followed by compensations, why should it now come without attending rewards? It is not given to the most far-sighted to penetrate the future, except as the past indicates its probabilities. This method of forecasting the future certainly gives assurance, not ground for alarm, in the special line which we are considering.

We cannot see how help will come to the thousands whose work the new machines are doing. Agriculture has so long been looked upon as the kind mother who shall feed and clothe all the broken and distressed from all other occupations, that it is little wonder that her reduced dependence upon manual labor is viewed with anxiety. It is easy to say that, as an abstract proposition, it is plain that men must enter agriculture more as masters than as journeymen; that those who are thrown out by the progress of agricultural machinery must go upon the new fields at a distance and build themselves up as those have done who are now profiting by the use of the machines that laid the foundations of their prosperity. How shall they who are now tramping from kitchen to kitchen around the State be imbued with the disposition to move into the open lands and to do there what they fail to do here, namely, to labor. And how are they who have the disposition, but cannot find work, to get start enough to get to promising fields and obtain food, seed and implements with which to maintain themselves and put in their crops. This we acknowledge we do not know. To restore the qualities of manhood in those who are heartless, homeless, ambitionless, is perhaps a problem in mental, moral and social science which the doctors in those philosophies can solve; we cannot. To provide material for those who have the will to use it is a question of finance and political economy which is beyond our pocket and our brain. And yet while stumbling on these blocks hewn from the impossible, we are strong in the belief that other causes than the progress of labor-saving machinery are to blame for much of the evil and lack which are in these men's minds and stomachs. So far as mechanical progress is concerned we believe it will be, as it has been, one of the chief agencies in the world's advancement. None can stop its course. Those are safe who can climb into its car; those in danger who sport beneath its wheels.

Gutenberg's Dream.

Guttenberg had retired one night under great excitement, in view of some important discovery in the progress of the art of printing which he had discovered, and had this prophetic dream:

"I heard two voices, unknown and of different sound, which spoke alternately in my soul. One said to me, 'Rejoice, John, thou art immortal. Henceforth the light shall be spread by thee throughout the world. People who dwell a thousand leagues from thee, strangers to the thoughts of our country, shall read and comprehend all the ideas now mute, spread and multiplied as the reverberations of the thunder, by thee, by thy work. Rejoice, thou art immortal! for thou art the interpreter whom the nations await, that they may converse together. Thou art immortal! for thy discovery comes to give perpetual life to the genius which would be still-born without thee, and who, by acknowledgment, shall all make known in their turn the immortality of him who immortalized them.'

"The voice ceased, and left me in the delirium of glory. But I heard another voice, and it said to me, 'Yes, John thou art immortal. But at what a price! Thought, not unlike thine, is it always pure and holy enough to be worthy of being delivered to the ears and eyes of the human race! Are there not many, a greater number it may be, which merit rather a thousand times, to be annihilated and sink to oblivion, than to be repeated and multiplied in the world! Man is oftener foolish than wise and good; he will profane the gifts that you make him; he will abuse the new faculty that you create for him. More of the world, in place of blessing, will curse thee. Some men will be born with souls powerful and seductive, and hearts proud and corrupt. Without thee they would rest in the shade; shut in a narrow circle, they would be known only to their associates, and during their lives. By thee they will bear folly, mischief and crime to all men and all ages. See thousands corrupted with the disease of one! See young [illegible] depraved by books whose pages distill soul-poison! See young women become immodest, false and hard to the poor, by books which have poisoned their hearts! See mothers mourning their sons! See fathers blushing for their daughters! Is not immortality too dear which costs so many tears and such anguish! Dost thou desire glory at such a price! Art thou not appalled at the responsibility with which this glory will weigh down thy soul? Listen to me, John: Live as if thou hadst discovered nothing; regard thy invention as a seductive dream, whose execution would be useful and holy if only man was good. But man is evil, and in lending arms to the evil art thou not a participator in his crimes?'

"I awoke in a horror of doubt. I hesitated an instant, but I considered that the gifts of God, though they were sometimes very perilous, were never lost, and that to give an instrument to aid reason and advance human liberty was to give a vaster field to intelligence and to virtue—both divine. I pursued the execution of my discovery.

A lecturer on natural history was called upon the other day to pay for a live rabbit which he had in a basket in a railway car, and which the conductor said would be charged the same as a dog. The lecturer vainly explained that he was going to use the rabbit in illustration of a lecture he was about

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., March 6, 1879.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

More about the Seven Million Steal and the Oil-Tax Iniquity—Is McKean County to Pay for the Treasury Spoliation?—A more Hopeful Outlook.

Mr. Law, of Philadelphia, is a member of the committee on Judiciary General of the House of Representatives. On Monday night he created a genuine sensation by moving that bill 103 be re-committed to the committee on Ways and Means. This is the bill which takes four million dollars out of the State Treasury to pay the Pittsburgh riot losses and which has for its tail bill 104, which provides for a big steal of three millions for the border war losses. If the new Constitution prevents "log-rolling" or massing two or three or a dozen measures under one bill, it does not prevent tacking two or three or a dozen bills together or, in a word, tying a dozen tails to one kite.

Mr. Law's motion to send the bill back to committee was made on the ground that the committee had acted with too great haste and without proper consideration. He urged that the appropriation of four million dollars to be dealt out by three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor ought not to pass without the closest scrutiny; and as grave doubts of the constitutionality of the measure had been expressed it might be no more than proper for the committee on Ways and Means to send this bill to the committee on Judiciary General which is composed of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the land and whose duty it is to judge of the constitutionality of measures. Hall, of Philadelphia, afterward moved to amend Law's motion by referring bill 103 to the committee on Judiciary General instead of sending it back to the committee on Ways and means. Speaker Long, who is well known to favor the appropriation, decided that Hall was out of order and on Law's motion to send back the bill to the Ways and Means committee the yeas and nays were called. Fifty voted affirmatively; ninety, negatively.

Many members had not returned to their duties after their Sabbath day's jaunt to their homes; others were in Washington to witness the closing hours of the XLVth Congress. Hence the light vote.

There can be no doubt but Law's intention was to prevent this raid upon the Treasury and its spoliation. But because his measure was defeated by a vote of 94 to 50, it should not be supposed that the friends of bill 103 are nearly double the number of its enemies. The vote was in no way a test-vote; on the contrary, it did indicate as I afterward found by conversation with many members, that there was a strong desire to get the bill before the House and kill it in the committee of the whole. Altogether, the night's work indicates a great falling-off in the friends of the steal—a conviction that it is a *steal* and that with the four millions must go the other steals of three millions to settle the border riot claims. In a former letter I stated that the Philadelphia and Allegheny delegations would support the riot claims in a body. But in the present letter I have to record that about six of the Philadelphia delegation are awakening to the enormity of the theft and are getting back into the way of *truth*. All of the oil delegation are jubilant. They had long since come to the conclusion that the real question at issue is this:

Shall Pittsburgh pay her own riot losses, or *shall oildom pay them?*

If this bill and bill 104 shall pass and seven million dollars be taken from the State Treasury, oil will be taxed. If these bills shall be killed there will be no need to tax petroleum. And in the bill now before the Legislature to tax wells, the wiseacres figured how to raise seven million dollars out of oildom in two years. As most of the new wells must be drilled in McKean county, that county must pay most of the tax. She can therefore see how much interest she has at stake in fighting off this big theft.—There are many who argue, and with much show of reason, that a tax of $300 imposed upon a new well in McKean county will have the effect of driving operators across the line into the neighboring State of New York, whose oil-fields will be developed at the expense of Pennsylvania's. Or else that the oil lands in Pennsylvania will be depressed in value just as much as the tax amounts to, so that the farmer or land owner must pay the tax after all. McKean county farmers have therefore to meet a very serious question: do they want to be mulcted of *seven million dollars?*

To-night's action furnishes them good grounds for hope that they may escape this great iniquity—greater, indeed, than the iniquitous tax which caused our forefathers to rebel against Great Britain.

Apropos of the seven million steal and the oil tax, Speaker Long has written a long letter to the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* in which he attempts to explain how the law of 1841 fixing any losses which may arise from riots in Philadelphia upon the county and compelling restitution by the county to the losers. He next proceeds to show how that law was extended in 1840 and made to apply to Allegheny county. His conclusions show that the first bill was "snaked" through in connection with a bill to incorporate the borough of New Castle. His only foundation is the title of the bill which is entitled "an act to incorporate the town of New Castle in the county of Mercer, and the town of Blairsville in the county of Indiana, *and for other purposes.* The second bill which became a law in 1849 and compelled Allegheny county to settle for losses caused by riot in her borders, was entitled "a supplement to 'enact,'" &c. He therefore concludes the bill was a snake. If we take the opening paragraph in his letter, we shall find him referring to certain questions which he is often asked. And, with all kindness to Speaker Long, I respectfully submit he could have answered them with more directness than he has done, and perhaps afford better satisfaction to his questions. Here it is:

"I have often been asked the question: 'How came the act of 1841 to be passed?' Who ever conceived the folly of making Allegheny and Philadelphia counties alone responsible, of all the counties in the State, for the losses within their borders caused by riots, mobs, etc?' 'How came the law of 1841 to apply to Allegheny, and to what eminent statesmen are we indebted for this act of consummate folly?'"

Mr. Speaker Long then proceeds to dodge the questions while professing to answer them.

"How came the act of 1841 to be passed?"

As a matter of history there had been riots in Philadelphia arising from religious intolerance. Considerable property was destroyed. The owners wanted to fix it on the county. Certain western members wanted to incorporate certain boroughs in the west. In order to secure their objects they commenced a log-rolling process and compelled Philadelphia members to vote for their measures before they would vote for Philadelphia's measures. And that is the way a bill to incorporate New Castle and Blairsville was made to compel Philadelphia county to make recompense for losses arising from riots, mobs, etc.

"How came the law of 1841 to apply to Allegany?"

It's very easy. In 1849 the Legislature passed a supplement to the law of 1841. This supplement fixed mob losses in the last named county upon the county *itself.*

"To what eminent statesmen are we indebted for this act of consummate folly?"

Speaker Long is becoming facetious. History compels this answer:

To no "eminent statesmen." To no statesman whatever. The Legislature passed that act at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Allegany county who petioned the Legislature to do so. These petitions represented that the signers paid taxes for the preservation of order and that order was not preserved. On the contrary individual citizens were compelled to sustain losses in riotous times for which they had no recourse against any responsible parties. They therefore asked that Allegany county might be made responsible and losers be reimbursed from the county treasury. Their prayer was granted. The act was passed. I myself have seen the petitions. They were fished out from the State archives where they have slumbered for thirty years. They bear some very reputable names. Tom. Marshall, eminent lawyer, prayed for the act. So, too, did B. A. Fahnestock & Co., the eminent merchants. They wanted to collect their losses from their own county. But when it came to permitting shippers of freight in New York and Chicago to enjoy the same privilege they call the law "snake" and by a "snaky" partnership with Philadelphia members attempt to take their necks out of the self-imposed yoke and insert poor McKean county's instead.

Is it law?

Law or no law, that is just what they are trying to do. And of the seven millions, Allegany wants four millions and Philadelphia three.

And McKean county is the fat goose invited to come and be picked.

Will she accept the invitation?

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE *President* has issued his proclamation convening the XLVIth Congress on the 18th inst.

THE XLVth Congress expired at noon on Tuesday, accompanied by the usual boisterous and disgraceful scenes.

ON Tuesday of last week Gov. Hoyt appointed Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, Attorney General of the Pennsylvania, and on the same day he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE people of Philadelphia, almost "without distinction of party," are becoming enthusiastic over the idea of electing ex-Governor Hartranft as their Sheriff next fall. It is said the ex-Governor retires from official life, after seventeen years of public service, comparatively poor—which certainly speaks well for his probity—and his hosts of friends think that there is nothing that can give him so good a start in life as a term of the Sheriff's office in that populous city where he now resides. The postoffice is too insignificant a place by half for a man of his reputation and circumstances.

THE Erie *Gazette* argues that the State should pay the damages inflicted by rioters in 1877, at Pittsburgh, on the ground that as the railway corporations were to some extent responsible for the riot, or insurrection, and as they pay three-fourths of the revenues to the State Treasury, they would be virtually paying the riot damages if they are paid from the State Treasury. We suppose the people are perfectly willing that the corporations should pay the amount of the damages, provided the payment does not make additional taxation for State purposes necessary.

A GREAT deal of business was left undone by the recent Congress. All the annual appropriation bills, except the legislative, executive and judicial, and the army bill, were signed by the President and have become laws, together with the bill making the requisite appropriation to pay arrears of pension. In the senate the Seward impeachment case was defeated. Butler's telegraph amendment was defeated. The legislature and army bills were defeated, and the Indian territory improvement bill was defeated. Pollock's nomination was not taken up, and between 150 and 200 nominations of different kinds are left unconfirmed.

Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxurious carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the flesh, blooming face and well rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form pales and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, beautiful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

Tremendous Sale of damaged Goods from the Great Fire in Worth Street, N. Y.

Unparalleled Bargains for Consumers!

Thousands of yards of Table Linens, Towelings, bleached Cottons and Shirtings. Hundreds of dozens of Towels, Napkins and Toilet Quilts, slightly damaged by Water and Smoke only, to be

SOLD AT HALF VALUE!

Also small lots of Black Silks, slightly wet in the fold, not injured a particle in reality, to be closed at $1.50 and $2.00 per yard; worth $3.00 to $4.00

Citizens of Northwestern Pennsylvania:

Soon as the news reached me of the great fire which occurred on January 17th, in the heart of the dry goods section of New York, I wrote my New York buyer that if any goods were saved in a comparatively uninjured condition to make purchases upon my account, if they could be secured cheap. He accordingly was on the lookout, and succeeded in securing many cases and bales of desirable fabrics, at prices which enable me to offer to day the greatest bargains ever before quoted in Northwestern Pennsylvania, or perhaps in the world. Goods are now cheaper than ever before, and when such prices are cut in two at once it must create an excitement. Therefore, those who desire to make purchases should not delay, but come at once, for the entire lot will go with a "WHEW AND A BANG."

People's Store,

DE FOREST WELD. DE SILVER WELD, MANAGER.

24 Main Street, City of Bradford, Pa.

De FOREST WELD,

De Silver Weld, - - Manager,

IS NOW OFFERING THE FOLLOWING ROYAL BARGAINS, to-wit

One lot Black Gross Grain Silk at 65c, worth $1 00.
" " " at 75c, worth $1.25.
" " " at $1, worth $1.35.
" " " at $1.15, worth $1.50.
" " " at $1.50 per yard, worth $3.
" " " at $2 per yard, worth $4.

These silks are slightly damaged by water, and for durability and appearance are not injured in the least; and presents to consumers one of the few chances that occur in a life time, to get a good, reliable make of Black silk at Half Price.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

In Goods Slightly Damaged by Water at the Great Fire in Worth Street, New York, where Three Million Dollars worth of Dry Goods and Carpets were in the Flames on the night of Jan. 17. Many of these goods were absolutely not damaged a particle except in appearance. They were nevertheless bought at less than half

Value and will be closed out at prices that will cause the hearts of consumers to rejoice.

The Assortment Consists of Great Lines of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Calicos, Ginghams, Sheetings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Linen Sheetings, Etc., Etc. Don't fail to Examine these Goods

The great majority of these goods were packed in cases and bales at the time of the conflagration and are consequently so slightly damaged that they could be sold as perfect, but preferring a "Nimble Sixpence to a Slow Shilling," I propose to give the people

A Royal Benefit!

Which all will remember for years to come. Those desiring to secure any of bargains mentioned must not delay, but come at once, for the goods will be sold so cheap that they will go with a rush. As samples of the bargains that may be expected the reader is referred to

THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST IS NOW OFFERING AT THE

PEOPLE'S STORE,

20,000 Yds Standard American Prints at 3 cents.
20,000 Yds Good American Prints at 2 cts. Worth 5 to 6 cts.
20,000 Yds Splendid Heavy Brown Cottons, full yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Fine Bleached Cotton, yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Extra Fine, Soft-finished, Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, at 6¼ cts.
5,000 Yds Pillow Case Cotton, 42 inches wide, at 10 cts. Worth 15 cts.
Full Double-width Bleached Sheetings at 15 cts. Worth 30 cts.
12,000 Yds Twilled Toweling at 4 cts. Worth 10 cts.
4,000 Yds Russia Crash at 6¼ to 8 cts. Worth 12½ to 18 cts.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 35 cts each. Worth $1 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 55 cts each. Worth $1 25.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 75 cts each. Worth $1 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 90 cts each. Worth $1 75.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at $1 00 each. Worth $2 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts in New and Elegant designs at $1 25. A great Bargain at $2 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts, extra large and heavy, at $2 00. Worth $4 50.
All Linen Sheetings, full width, at 55, 65 and 75 cts. Worth from $1 00 to $. 00.
Great lines of Table Linens from 12½ cts per yard upward.

Special attention is directed to the following lots of Bleached Table Linens, as being the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the world, to wit:

One lot Bleached Table Linen, Elegant, Double Satin Damask, at $1 00 per yard. Cost $2 50 to import.

Special attention is called to a magnificent assortment of

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A MAGNIFCENT ASSORTMENT OF

Very Fine Table Linens, Also Table Cloths & Napkins En Suits,

Manufactured expressly for the Paris Exhibition, and sent to this country to be sold. These goods are in perfect condition, but were purchased with other Linens at one uniform discount, and will therefore be sold at less than half of the original cost.

In the assortment of Fine Linens there are great lines of elegant Napkins worth from $5 00 to $15 00 per dozen, which will be sold from $2 50 to $7 50.

Those who desire to purchase fine Table Linens, Napkins and Towels will find that this will present the greatest opportunity to secure bargains ever presented, and should be speedily improved.

Among these Linens are several sets of Table Cloths and Napkins valued from $50 to $300 per set, which will be sold from $25 to $100.

2,000 dozen all Linen Napkins at 50, 65, 75 cts and $1 00 per dozen. Worth $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2.

2,000 all Linen Huck-back Towels at 50, 65, 75, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per doz. Worth from $1 to $4 50.

Great lot Ladies 3-Buttoned Kid Glores at 40 cts per pair. Worth 75 cts.

Great lot Ladies Hose at 4, 6, 8 and 10 cts per pair and upwards. Worth from 10 to 25 cts.

25,000 yds Dress Goods from 5 cts per yard and upwards, including big lots of Alpacas, Black French Cashmeres, etc., at half the cost of importation.

A splendid assortment of very superior Black Silks from 50 cts to $2 per yard. Worth from $1 to $4 50. Together with great

BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES' CLOAKS,

Purchased last week in New York at prices which enables me to make the following startling quotations, to wit:

Ladies' Cloaks at $5. Worth $6. Ladies' Cloaks at $3. Worth $7 50.
Ladies' Cloaks at 4. Worth 10. Ladies' Cloaks at 5. Worth 12 00
Ladies' Cloaks at $7 50. Worth $20.

And other qualities proportionately cheap.

100 pairs White Wool Blankets at $1 65. Worth $3 00.
3,000 Silk Handkerchiefs at 10, 25, 40 and 50 cts. Cost double these prices to import.
3,500 yds Dress Silks at 40 and 50 cts Worth $1 and 1 25.
2,500 pieces All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, beautiful assortment of colors at less than half cost.
20,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, all new and choice styles just imported at 2 cts per yard and upwards. Half cost of manufacture.

Consumers of Dry Goods everywhere, you cannot afford to miss this great opportunity for supplying yourselves with good desirable goods at such unheard of low prices, and you should not let this great sale pass without partaking largely of its benefits.

Those Residing at a Distnce

Of one hundred miles away could well afford to pay the expenses of their trip to attend this great sale.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT

That I never advertise bargains unless I have them to offer, and I can truthfully say that the bargains mentioned in this advertisement exceed any to which I have ever called attention heretofore.

Come One, Come All, and Secure the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

De FOREST WELD,

De Silver Weld, - - Manager,

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

POINT DUCHES & REAL THREAD LACES

DEFOREST WELD,

DE SILVER WELD, MANAGER

Is now Offering the following

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN HIS GENERAL STOCK, to-wit:

Colored Gro Fa'le Silks at 75c per yard, sold elsewhere and considered cheap at 90c. Colored Gros Grain Silks at $1.25 per yard, a superior quality, and would be cheap at $1.50.

SPECIAL!

20,000 yard of Hamburgh Embroideries from 1c per yard and upwards to 75c. Regular prices 5c to $1. All new and handsome patterns and at lower prices than ever before known.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES.

40 inch Black French Cashmere at 40c per yard, worth 60.
" " " at 50c per yard, worth 65c.
" " " at 75c per yard, worth 95c.
" " " at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
40 inch EXTRA FINE Black French Cashmere at $1 15 per yard, cheap at $1.50.
48 inch Black French Cashmere at $1 per yard, low value $2.25.
" " " at $1.25 per yard, regular price the country over $1.65.

These Cashmeres are from the looms of the best French Manufacturers, and for weight, finish and durability of color cannot be excelled.

BLACK ALPACAS & MOHAIRS.

Black Alpacas as low as 12½ and 10c per yard.
" at 20c per yard, never before sold at less than 25c.
" at 30c per yard, regular price 40c.
Black Mohairs at 40c per yard that would be cheap at 50c.
" at 50c per yard, a bargain at 75c.
" at 65c per yard that cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $1.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. CALL FOR THEM.

DRESS GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES TO CLOSE.

Novelty Dress Goods at 5c per yard. The best we have yet offered at the price.
Dress Goods at 8½c per yard that will astonish and please the buyer.
Dress Goods at 10c per yard that cannot be matched in this country at 15c.
An assorted lot of Alpacas and Cashmeres at 12½ and 15c per yard, that would convince the most skeptical that we are selling these goods cheap.
Silk Mixed, 27 inch Dress Goods at 25c per yard, that have been selling all the season at 40c, *a most beautiful fabric, and just the thing for early spring wear.*
At 50c per yard we shall offer an elegant assortment of all wool nasterials, that are worth a great deal more money.
At 60c per yard we shall place on our line of Colored French Cashmeres, that have been selling at 75c.
Look for bargains in our Cloak and Shawl departments. We have made such low prices that purchasers for bargains cannot fail to find them.
Canton Flannels at 6¼, 8 1-3 and 10c per yard, that are better value than ever before offered.
At 12½c per yard we are now offering an extra wide, extra heavy double napped Canton Flannel, that cannot be found elsewhere under 20c.
Big line of domestic Ginghams at 6¼c per yard.
Yard wide Chintz in Shirting and Dress Styles at 6 1-2c per yard, regular price 12½c.
10,000 yards handsome American Prints, Chintz style, slightly damaged by water at 4c per yard.

REMNANTS.

Prints, 3c. Ginghams, 5c remnants of muslins, &c., at extraordinary low prices.
Equally astounding bargains may be expected and will be found in flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Hosiery, Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gentlemen's winter underwear.
COME ONE, COME ALL! We have everything we advertise, and are bound to sell goods so cheap that no one will go away a victim of disappointment.

☞To enable those residing at a distance, who are unable to attend this sale, to enjoy the same benefits as those who can make personal selections, we will mail samples of any goods mentioned in this advertisement to all who may apply.
☞All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

De FOREST WELD,

De SILVER WELD, Manager,

People's Store, 24 Main Street, City of Bradford, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AN

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKELL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

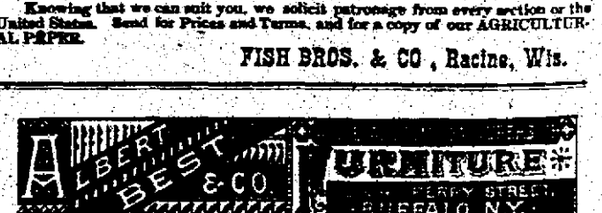
We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. (TYLER G. FISH, EDWIN R. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,) FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price goods, to the finest manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

One Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., March 6, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 383, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Secy.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilcox, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Howell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, S. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

County Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Commr's.—J. Anderson, J. E. B. Wilde.

Auditors.—O. D. Yosburgh, J. J. Rogers, C. L. Bellows.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-nd-y!

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but rel ble insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf

—An adjourned term of court for the trial of civil cases will be held in April, commencing on the second Monday.

—It is probable that the greater part, if not all of the new issue of county bonds will be taken by citizens of the county.

—The Smethport hotels had an immense run last week. Both large houses were crowded, and both bars well patronized.

—Owing to the illness of the Commissioners Attorney the settlement of commonwealth costs was postponed until the 18th inst.

—On account of most of the time of the court being occupied with the Tracy trial last week, nearly all the minor commonwealth cases were continued.

—An effort will be made by the counsel and friends of Tracy to obtain a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, at the April meeting of the Board of Pardons.

—L. S. Bard is now filling the position of clerk and tumbler-manipulator at the Bennett House. It would be difficult to find a more handy man about a hotel in any capacity than Lee.

—The State Normal School is the school for teachers. Opens March 25th, 1879. Teachers taught how to study and how to teach. Address for circulars, J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

—The result of the township election in Corydon township is to be contested because, as we understand, it of a mistake in printing or writing the names of both inspectors on one ticket. The hearing of the petition is continued to next term.

—The only General in the next Senate will be John A. Logan, of Ill. Against him there will be no less than seventeen Democrats who were brigadier generals of the Confederate army. This fact does not afford a very pleasing subject for Union soldiers to contemplate.

—Sheriff Sartwell and Deputy Llwellyn Sartwell started for Pittsburg on Tuesday with the following candidates for the Penitentiary: Anna Silk, robbery, one year and three months; Albert Ashcroft, larceny, two years and six months; Jas. Leiblong, robbery, two years and three months; Wm. Tees, assault with intent to kill, two years and six months.

—The many friends of District Attorney S. W. Smith will be sorry to learn that he has been quite ill during the past few days. He was taken very ill on Sunday morning, and was for a time deranged, but is now able to be up and about his room. He has been working very hard of late, especially during the past two weeks, with a disordered system, which finally resulted in laying him on his back. He proposes to run away from business a few weeks to recuperate.

—The friends of Rev. Wagoner did themselves honor and lightened the hearts of the excellent pastor and his family by their generous donation visit last evening. The net proceeds in cash were over $150, in addition to which was an elegant gold watch and chain. The donation was a complete success in every respect, and all who had a hand in it or who put their hands in their pocket for the occasion are well pleased and satisfied. Rev. Wagoner has been here but a few months, but in that time has gained the cordial good will and and highest esteem of the entire community, saints and sinners.

—Deputy Sheriff W. F. Peck has resigned his position in the employ of Sheriff Sartwell, on account of poor health, and H. S. Sartwell takes his place. Will. has proven himself in that position, as in all others he has filled, faithful, trustworthy and competent, and has made a host of friends among those who have dealings with the Sheriff's office, who regret the necessity of his resignation.

—Our friend Graham Macfarlane, Superintendent of the Buffalo Coal Company's operations at Clermont, was last week admitted to the bar after passing a rigid examination in the principles of law. Graham posses in an eminent degree one important requisite for a successful lawyer, which is too often lacking among young limbs of the law, viz: Brains. Should he devote his time and talents to practice at the bar we predict for him a more than ordinarily successful career.

—A few days ago it was announced that Will F. Jordan, the "Brutus" of the *Derrick*, had purchased the Bradford *Era*. Shortly after came the announcement that W. H. Longwell, proprietor of the *Derrick*, had purchased the Bradford *Breeze*, and that the two papers were to be consolidated. Then for a few days the *Era* was issued printed from *Breeze* type, with a new and not very elegant head, with the names of Longwell, Jordan & Co., as proprietors. We supposed everything was harmonious and lovely until suddenly the announcement comes that there is war between L. J & Co., and the former alleged proprietors of the *Breeze*, a messenger comes to Smethport in hot haste after a writ of replevin, and the *Era* comes out printed on the old battered *Era* type and with no one to father it as proprietor, editor or devil.—We await further developments, hoping that the boys will find out where they stand before many days.

CROCKERY.—W. D. Gallup, our genial County Treasurer, has returned and therefore devotes a good share of his time to cashing county orders, but during the few days of suspension of payment of county orders he found time to get in a fine stock of crockery and glass ware of the latest patterns which will be sold at the bottom figures. If you are in need of anything in that line you do yourself and him an injustice if you do not look at his stock and prices before purchasing.

A Card.

I take great pleasure in returning my sincerest thanks to the many friends who remembered me so kindly in their donation on Wednesday evening. I must also repeat my thanks to those whom I must consider as particularly kind in donating, outside of all other considerations, the elegant gold watch and chain. My best wishes can be my prayer that our dear heavenly Father may bless you all, abundantly. W. B. WAGONER.

SMETHPORT, Pa., Mar. 6, 1879.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON, RESTAURANT AND BARBER SHOP.—Mr. A. H. Pierce late of Coudersport, has leased the commodious rooms known as Beckwith's Hall, over the store of J. P. Wendel, where he has opened a first-class billiard saloon and restaurant with a good barber shop attached. He has the large room pleasantly and attractively fitted up with two good billiard tables, pictures, &c. In the adjoining rooms are neat accommodations for any who wish a quiet lunch of any kind, and he also has every facility for giving his customers a good, clean shave. Mr. Pierce has been in Coudersport a number of years where he has always been well spoken of, and he promises that his establishment will be well conducted and worthy of patronage by the best class of our citizens.

Important to Farmers.

It is always a question of more or less debate among farmers as to which is the most profitable branch of farming for their section of country. This must depend mainly on the soil, climate, and demands of the market.

McKean county with its nutritious grass, pure water and favorable climate would seem to be especially adapted to dairying, and yet, it does not begin to supply its home market with butter. In order to have butter-making yield a handsome profit good stock should be obtained. One good cow is worth two poor ones, while it requires but half the care and expense to keep it. Then again, a good quality of butter should be made, for while a poor article is hard to sell, a good article is always in demand at fair prices. One great objection to butter-making, especially with the women, is the great amount of work and care required to make good butter, particularly in hot summer weather. With the old method of setting milk in small pans this is indeed a very grave objection, and enough to deter most people from making butter to any great extent, but there is a contrivance that removes this objection almost entirely, and makes butter-making pleasant and easy, as well as profitable. We allude to the "Champion Milk Pan and Cooler," manufactured by Willard & Hammond at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York. These are conceded by all who have used them to be far ahead of any other milk pans, or milk vats, ever used, and they are fast taking precedence in our dairy country. we have yet to hear of one who has used them that would undertake to make butter to any extent without this help, if a set could possibly be obtained. With their aid three-fourths of the time and butter is saved, more butter, and butter of a better quality is produced, and as much is made in the hottest weather as at any other time. One milking, whether from five or twenty cows, is strained into one pan. Around this pan the water circulates, keeping the milk at an even temperature. The cream comes off thick and moist and is churned in half the usual time. Every farmer having over four cows should have a set of these pans. It is a fact, often proved, that they will pay for themselves in one season, and with proper care will last twenty years. William Colegrove and George Boyer, of Norwich township, have used these pans for the last two or three seasons, and can attest to their superior value. W. H. Knight, of this place, who is stopping at the Wright House, is the authorized agent for this section. He will be around soon to take orders and explain the working of the pans to all who are interested. The pans are cheaper now than ever before, and terms easy.

$25,000.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is about the estimate of the amount that will be needed by McKean county, in addition to the probable receipts, to pay present demands, current expenditures, and necessary repairs to the jail for the coming year. Therefore the County Commissioners have decided to issue bonds to that amount and our local "bloated bondholders" will have an opportunity, as soon as the bonds are printed, of disposing of their surplus lucre in first-rate securities at six per cent interest payable semi-annually, and the principal payable as follows, viz: Three thousand on the first of March, 1880; Seven thousand on the first of September, 1880; Five thousand on the first of March, 1882; and Five thousand on the first of September, 1883. The present Commissioners upon entering upon their duties found themselves confronted with some unpleasant facts. Not only was the Treasury (so far as the county funds were concerned) empty, but the county fund was indebted to the jail fund in the considerable sum of over ten thousand dollars. The current expenses, which were over $30,000 last year, will probably cover $40,000 the coming year. Upon the present low assessment, which cannot as regards real estate be materially raised until the next triennial, not more than $25,000 can be levied for county purposes; and, further, we are now in the "lean year" when nothing can be realized from unseated taxes. At a liberal estimate not more than $15,000 could be counted on with perfect certainty as the receipts of the present year. There was thus no other way to save the credit of the county than to issue bonds to raise the necessary funds. It is hoped that $25,000 will be sufficient, yet at the rate criminal and court costs are piling up it is not probable that even this amount will give the Treasurer a very great surplus at the end of the year.

Before issuing any bonds increasing the indebtedness of the county, the Commissioners filed the following statement in the Prothonotary's office in compliance with the law:

STATEMENT

Showing the indebtedness of McKean County, the amount of the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, the amount of debt to be incurred, the form, number and date of maturity of the obligations to be issued therefor, and the amount of the tax levied and assessed to pay the said indebtedness as per resolution of County Commissioners passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1879, incurring debt not exceeding two per centum of last valuation.

Jail bonds dat'd July 1st, 1875, $10 000 00		
Bonds dated Jan'y 4, '77,	2 400 00	
Bonds dated Dec. 19, '78,	1 700 00	
Bonds dated Jan'y 1, '79,	1 800 00	
Interest due on bonds	190 00	
Am't due Treas. on set'm't	12 709 70	
Am't of outst'ding orders	7 835 40	
		$ 39 864 31
By am't due from Coll'rs on seated tax and judgment against Bradford Poor District $14,701.71 less exonerations, &c., com. &c. about $4,701.71	10 000 00	
Am't Jail funds on hand	11 084 61	
Am't due on unseated county tax 1878	9 000 00	
Am't due on unseated Jail tax 1878	4 300 00	
		$33 564 61

Actual indebtedness $5 299 73
The amount of the last preceding assessed valuation in said county is $2 520 233 00
The amount of debt to be incurred is 25 000

The form, number and date is one bond of Five Thousand Dollars; eight bonds of One Thousand Dollars, eight bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each; fourteen bonds of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each; ten bonds of Two Hundred Dollars each, and twenty-five bonds of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing date and with interest from March 1, 1879, at six per cent payable semi-annually; the bonds payable and maturing as follows, viz: Three Thousand Dollars March 1, 1881, Seven Thousand Dollars September 1, 1883, Five Thousand Dollars March 1, 1882, and Ten Thousand Dollars September 1, 1882.

The amount of Tax levied is Thirty-Five per centum of said debt.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.

W. J. Colegrove and J. G. Boyer, Commissioners of McKean County, being duly sworn say that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

W. J. COLEGROVE,
JOHN G. BOYER.

Sworn and subscribed before me March 4, 1879.
JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Pro'y.
per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Railroad Company Remove the Pipe Line from Beneath Their Track.

From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.

It has already been stated that the Tide Water Pipe company began laying pipe west of Lycoming creek yesterday. The line was placed under the Northern Central railroad, in the bed of Bottle Run, the culvert over which is from 8 to 10 feet wide, and about five feet above the water. The land at this point belongs to Mr. Lindsey Mahaffey, who was present overseeing the laying of the pipe. The section boss of that part of the railroad appeared and forbade the putting down of the pipe under the railroad company's right of way. Mr. Mahaffey stated that the land belonged to him, and that the pipe would not interfere with the rights of the railroad company, as it was to be buried beneath the bottom of the run where it would in no way interrupt the current of the stream. The work was proceeded with and the pipe was connected for some distance west of the railroad track. The men engaged in putting it down quit work in the evening without any apprehension that the pipe would be disturbed during the night. This morning, however, between four and six o'clock, a force of men, acting for the railroad company, tore up and removed the sections of pipe passing under the railroad. They then built fires and held the ground, not suffering the pipe men to replace the pipe when they made their appearance this morning. About twenty-five men were present in the railroad party. The pipe men made no attempt to contest the matter with the "army of occupation," and both parties held their positions around the fires.

Later in the day the operators of the Pipe company proceeded quietly with their work of laying pipe west of the railroad and at latest accounts no hostilities had occurred. It is understood that legal measures will speedily be set on foot to decide the matter at issue. Superintendent Neilson of the Northern Central is in the city to-day looking after the interests of his company. A conference is stated to have taken place between Hon. R. P. Allen, counsel for the Pipe line, and representatives of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies, with their attorney, Hon. H. C. Parsons, at which both sides defined their positions. It is probable that the court will be called upon to adjudicate the matter soon, as a bill will be filed to restrain the railroad company from interfering with the property of the Pipe company. The result will be awaited with great interest by the people of this city.

OIL OPERATIONS.

Drift of Developments—The Whereabouts of the Wildcats.

From Bradford Era of Monday.

On the last day of February there were 372 rigs up and building and 283 wells drilling in the Bradford field, an increase of 43 in the number of rigs up and building and of 73 in the number of wells drilling, compared with the figures of the previous month. The number of wells finished was 106, about the same number as was completed in January. Over the main ridge the operator wends his way and in the Knapps Creek region the greatest activity prevails.

The element of chance enters largely into all work along the Tuna Valley.—About Limestone three wells were finished during the month. That of Porter & Montgomery, on the Leonard farm, borders on the land of dusters. Peter Schrieber is drilling an important test well on lot 1, about one mile up the State Line Brook. This well will help determine the character of the territory north of Harrisburg Run. Near Franklinville and Great Valley two wells are drilling. Those made the same distance north and further east ssince early development came in dry. Most operators do not attach much importance to these tests. Along the East and West Branches seven wells were finished. Nothing of importance happened in these localities. Dollar oil has caused the drill to be suspended where the territory is light. The aggregate of wells drilling and rigs up and building on Kendall Creek and Foster Brook was slightly increased during the month of February. In tram Hollow a number of more than average wells were completed. That of Riter & Conley, on the rich streak running to the northeast, through the Meldrun and other tracts, was producing 70 barrels daily toward the close of the month. The Rixford development at tracts more attention than any other portion of the field. Four large wells were finished during the month in the immediate vicinity of Doe & Co.'s No. 1. The five gushers finished on the Allen farm, of 59½ acres, now owned by Doe & Co., the McKeown & Hays purchase of 40 acres and the Haskell & Davis purchase of 90 acres from the Bingham lands, are all located along the north and south line, which serves as the eastern boundary between the purchases of Doe, Felt & Co., and McKeown & Hays. An operator interested in Doe & Co.'s property said the wells were producing, on the last day of the month, as follows: Doe & Co.'s No. 2 150 barrels, McKeown & Hays' wells 80 and 150 barrels, and that of Haskell & Davis about 80 barrels. This prolific streak is confined between a line of gas wells on the west side and dry holes southeast. Its width for a half mile southwest of Rixford is well defined. A number of wells are now drilling which will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the theory of a line to the southwest.

Painter Bros. & Tack Brothers have abandoned their drilling well at a depth of 700 feet and moved the rig. The delay, an account of a troublesome fishing job will retard the progress of the drill in one of the important tests in the region. The well is located on the west side of a 22½ degree line through Doe, Felt & Co. No. 1, on the Allen farm.

Sumner, Pratt & Filkins are drilling on the Geary farm, along the north branch of Cole creek.

Sawyer & Boyle are still drilling on the Rue farm and are down about 1,700 feet. No indications of grease have gladdened the explorers after big oil in this western quarter. Many believe in the existence of a pool about Doe & Co.'s well. Those who are pushing the drill to the southwest have confidence in the line and belt theory.

Waugh & Porter's well, on the Lovell tract, toward the head waters of Oil Valley, finished in the month of January, is producing 40 barrels. Increased activity is noticeable in this nook of the region, and a large number of new rigs are up and in process of construction.

The Barse tract has been divided up into five acre leases, and three-fourths of it is already leased to parties principally from the lower country. The dispute in regard to the title will not interfere with the progress of developments.

Two wells were finished on the Kansas Branch during the month, both of which are average wells for that locality. Col. Wilcox will start the drill at a weather beaten derrick on the Margle farm at an early day.

The extensive preparations are being made for future work on Indian creek.

The Bradford Oil Company and the Oak Shade Oil Company have divided their lands, and the dispute over the Hooker farm between the Bradford Oil Company and W. L. Hardeson was amicably settled during the month.

J. D. Downing & Co., in which Hardison is interested, will build fourteen rigs for the spring and summer campaign.—The Oak Shade Oil Co. will import a large invoice of junk from the lower country and increase their production up in the northern field. The wells finished by Captain Sweet and J. W. Sherman, on the Parmeter farm, in January, are light producers. The Mack's Creek development does not extend as far due north as was anticipated. J. L. McKinney & Co.'s duster, on Clark & Co.'s lot 4, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Barnum & Co.'s No. 1, near Barnum City, was a surprise to most operators. At the present writing a number of wells are in the sand in his prolific region. J. L. McKinney is preparing to drill on Loop Creek, more than a mile to the east.

The wildcat list of wells drilling and rigs up and building is quite large and always interesting. About one mile north of the Erie depot, at Olean, Reed & Co. are drilling a test well on the Hannigan farm.

Fred. Crocker is bouncing the drill on Wolf Run. On the Swartz farm, along Weymouth Brook, Sunday School Williams and Olean parties have a rig up.—For a long distance south of the Kinzua wells tests have been made. The sand rock indications were better to the east in all cases.

On warrant 3,190, a half mile north of the town of Wilcox, on the west branch of the Clarion river, Brown, Shultz, Watson and Col. Wilcox are drilling a well.—It was cased last Thursday at a depth of 350 feet.

A number of ingenious operator have conjured up a theory of a belt between the Kinzua wells and the slow going county seat of McKean.

About four miles southwest of Smethport, on the Bond farm, on warrant 2,639, Newell & Hamlin have a rig up.

On warrant 2,472, Peters & Co. are down 900 feet on the Jabez F. Gallup farm.

Alexander Hamar & Co. are drilling at a depth of 900 feet on the Lilly tract located on a branch of Marvin Creek, on warrant 2,556. This well is located about five miles and a half from Smethport up the creek.

Ten miles southwest of the county seat on the Fletcher farm, on warrant 2,628, Alexander Hamar & Ernout are drilling at a depth of a thousand feet. The oil bearing rock will be perforated at a depth of 1800 feet.

On warrant 2,676, in McKean county, near the old Shultz well, Watson & Shultz are preparing to make a test. The old Coburn well was drilled to a depth of 2,300 feet. The Kinzua region partakes of the nature of an unknown quantity. A number of wells now drilling are being watched with interest. The Bonanza Oil Co.'s was down 700 feet at the close of the week. C. C. Melvin & Walker's well was down about 1,400 feet.

Shaffer & Co. are drilling on the Hagadorn farm, near Lafayette Corners, at a depth of 1875 feet. The fishing job at the Hulings & Guffey No. 3 has been finished and the drill is progressing at a depth of 1400 feet. The machinery was moved from No. 5 to drill the No. 3, and nothing is being done with No. 5 at present.

Hulings & Guffey's No. 4 is pumping water and oil. A gentleman from that region said the amount was about twenty-two barrels.

Grandin & Clapp are ready to case at their well, three miles southwest of Kane.

Dr. Van Scoy & Co. are drilling near the mouth of Kinzua creek.

The list of rigs may appear large, but from many of them the drill will not be lowered for months.

Operators have learned to appreciate good roads and taken advantage of the favorable means of transportation during the past three months to haul large quantities of lumber for future use.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Dentistry.

Dr. L. M. Raub will be at the Bennett House on Thursday and Friday, March 6th and 7th. All needing his dental services should call on him on those days.

ALWAYS DOING SOMETHING.

When you want something to attend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. In chronic coughs use his Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic in connection. Also use this in billiousness, blood diseases and nervous weakness.

DON'T FORGET.

If you are sick "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" will aid nature in making you well again, where all else fails. If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER," a sovereign remedy in all such ailments. If you feel just as bad as you can *possibly*, and don't know what to do with yourself *possibly*, fly to the nearest druggist for a bottle of PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" and forever bless the day you first heard of such a remedy.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 eow, ly

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in its hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-3% eow3m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. S. Wyman's Absorbine Jr.nip.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in private practice, and never failing in all diseases Cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WYMAN MEDICINE Co. P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Dem. Vendell & Co., 39 Ann St., N. Y. 16-11 6m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address REV. WM. SOUL, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction that's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and permanently cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y. v16-all 6m

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 3, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a female weakness, from which several bottles of your Vegetine entirely cured her, and she never suffered from the same since. Vegetine failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully, J. F. TRICK.

I know the above to be true.

HENRY WERTHEIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, 130 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, if time and strength is left in the system dominated by disease.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and am highly pleased with it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD,
Pastor of Eliot Congregational M. E. Church.

HEADACHES, and all derangements of the nervous system, are speedily removed by a thorough circulation of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve stimulant, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for Rheumatism with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it to be a good blood purifier, and as the present time I am using it as the best spring medicine that I know of. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND,
Clarke Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it cheerfully, too) that Vegetine is the best medicine ever placed before the public for preventing and curing the worst forms of scrofulous humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease, in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE

For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 13, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for dyspepsia, and find more relief from it than all the other medicines I ever used. Truly it is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.

MRS. M. E. FOWLER.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Fowler, and can certify that the above statement is true.

W. C. PAGE, M. D.,
Druggist, Ashley, Ill.

DYSPEPTICS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and ministers to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

LEGAL.

Commissioners' Statement

Of current expenses of McKean County from January 1, 1878, to January 7, 1879:

Grand and Traverse Jurors	$ 4765 52
Court Criers and Tipstaves	355 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases	2826 05
Stenographer	405 80
Constable Returns	214 17
Jury Commissioners	123 70
Fees to Justices of the Peace	30 70
County Auditors (1877)	60 00
Lunatic Hospital bills	905 24
Jail Physician	250 00
New county bridges	2021 04
Road Damages	153 00
Road and bridge views	332 72
Repairing County Bridges	364 15
Repairs to County Jail	332 12
Repairs to Court Room	2 50
Interest on County Bonds	77 67
County Bonds redeemed	1100 00
Assessment and Registries	1112 00
State Tax for 1877	670 25
Commissioner W. A. Young	141 84
Commissioner Henj. Bunker	145 38
Commissioner Orlando Gallup	107 05
Commissioners' Clerk Jno. R. Chadwick	350 00
Fox and Wolf Scalps	52 00
Printing, books, stationery, etc.,	1222 39
Election expenses	201 45
Western Penitentiary	699 16
Reform School	99 30
Coroners' Inquests	172 81
County Detective	75 00
County (Teachers') Institute	81 34
Viewers for Division of Bradford tw'p	111 83
Sheriff's fees account	2271 35
Drawing water to Jail	232 60
G. W. Sartwell, for spring of water for jail	240 00
Digging ditch to same	235 62
Insuring " "	15 30
Pipe and fixtures for same	480 10
Wood and coal	200 53
Belfry	52 45
Drawback on taxes paid	165 61
Lumber	55 57
Cleaning Court Room	24 00
Table for Prothonotary's office	20 00
Curtains for Court House	30 00
Jail yard fence	91 25
Lands bought at Treasurer's sale	138 05
Auditing county Tax	12 00
Expressage, freightage and cartage	38 40
Chairs and repairing chairs	22 52
Postage	6 76
Other small items not heretofore discharged, viz: Lamps, stoves, repairs to counties, days' works, &c. &c.,	288 06
Total	$29086 65

Resources and Liabilities.

RESOURCES.

Amount due from Charles Jones, late collector Wetmore township, for 1870	$5 38
Amount due from John Hollwood, late collector of Liberty township, 1872	4 23
Amount due from Samuel Emery, late collector Bradford borough, 1874	17 09
Amount due from D. L. Forsyth, late collector of Smethport borough, 1874	90 28
Amount due from T. S. Trumbower late collector of Bradford borough, 1876,	580 58
Amount due from Geo. A. Giles, late collector of Hamilton tw'p, 1876,	45 13
Amount due from Wellington Lord late collector of Bradford borough, 1876,	599 60
Amount due from R. N. Lamoar, late collector of Wetmore township, 1876,	76 19
Amount due from R. J. McMath, late collector of Bradford boro, 1876,	1051 67
Amount due from L. S. Fenner, late collector of Bradford township, 1876,	2261 19
Amount due from C. H. Kauffman, late collector of Eldred township, 1876,	145 92
Amount due from Charles Smithbosmaw, late collector of Hamilton tw'p, 1876,	108 13
Amount due from Timothy Kinney late collector of Hamlin township, 1876,	69 29
Amount due from A. D. Barbank, late collector of Keating township, 1876,	30 61
Amount due from Charles Ellick, late collector of Kendall township, 1876,	1775 17
Amount due from J. H. Kimball, late collector of Norwich township, 1876,	53 04
Amount due from E. K. Pepper, late collector of Otto township, 1876,	499 19
Amount due from E. V. Chadwick, late collector of Smethport borough, 1876,	463 62
Amount due from Robert Lafferty, late collector of Wetmore township, 1876,	178 42
Judgment against Bradford Poor District, dated Nov. 1, 1877, with interest	1339 70
Am't due on unseated County tax 1878	$9300 00
Am't due on unseated Jail tax 1878	4 300 00
	$ 23 221 47

[The amount as shown to be due from collectors is estimated up to this date (Feb. 28, 1879,) and will be further reduced by credits for abatements and commissions which will be allowed on final settlement.]

LIABILITIES.

Jail Bonds due Jan'y 1, 1880	$2300	
" " July 1, 1880	2000	
" " Jan'y 1, 1881	2000	
" " July 1, 1881	2000	
County bonds, July 1, 1880,	1300	
" " Jan'y 1, 1881,	1300	
Balance due Sheriff King	2000 22	
" " Conn'r Young	22 00	
" " " Bunker	22 00	
" " " Gallup	134 00	
Am't due Treas. on settl'm't	12 709 70	$26486 11

RECAPITULATION.

Current expenses for 1878	$29086 65
Amount county tax collected in 1878, less Treas. commission	25419 06
Amount of Jail Bond tax collected in 1878	12821 95
Jail Bonds and coupons paid and Treas. commission, 1878,	9123 65
Amount Jail Fund on hand	11084 61
Aggregate value of all property, taxable for county purposes, assessment of 1878,	$2,520,233 00

W. J. COLEGROVE,
N. W. ABBEY,
J. G. BOYER,
} Comm'rs

Attest:
H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARD and SOFT COAL

We are now prepared to furnish first quality

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton	Soft Coal, per ton
Lump.....$6 25	Lump.....$1 25
Grate.....6 25	Run of mines.....2 25
Egg.....6 25	Nut and Slack.....2 00
Stove.....6 25	Slack.....1 50
Chestnut.....6 10	

A reduction made on car tons. Fifty cents additional for delivery.

GODDES & McCLURE.
63

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Tara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.
Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 30-tf

NEW MEAT MARKET AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters

Auditor's Report.

W. H. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1876.

Retailers Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of license	$4237 55	
By com. on $1000 @ 5 per ct		50 00
" " $1000 @ 1 " "		10 00
" " $237 55 @ ½ per ct		1 18
" St. Treas. receipts July 17, 1876,		3000 00
By St. Treas. receipts Jan. 4, 1877,		115 37 $4237 55

Tavern Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of Licenses	$ 7200 00	
" " due Co. Treasurer	69 75	$7269 75
By com. on $1000 @ 5 per cent		50 00
" " $1000 @ 1 " "		10 00
" " $3200 @ ½ " "		16 00
" St. Treas. receipts April 3, 1876,		3338 00
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1876,		4026 75
By St. Treas. receipt Jan. 4, 1877,		199 00 $ 7649 75

Liquor Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of licenses	$ 800 00	
To amount due Co. Treasurer	05	$ 800 05
By com. on $800 @ 5 per cent		40 00
By St. Treas. receipt April 3, 1876,		405 70
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1876,		336 35 $ 800 05

Eating House Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of licenses	$ 340 00	
To amount due Treasurer	20 30	$ 360 30
By com. on $360 @ 5 per cent		$ 27 50
By St. Treas. receipt April 3, 1876,		57 00
" " " July 17, "		465 50
" " " Jan. 4, "		19 00 $ 568 50

Billiard Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of Licenses	$ 734 87	$ 734 87
By com. on $734 87 @ 5 per cent	$ 37 70	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1876,	405 12	
By St. Treas. receipt Jan. 4, 1877,	310 75	$ 734 87

Auctioneer's Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of Licenses	$ 5 00	$ 5 00
By com. on $5 00 @ 5 per cent	$ 25	
By St. Treasurer receipt Jan. 4, 1877,	4 75	$ 5 00

Peddler's Licenses.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of licenses	$ 30 00	$ 30 00
By com. on $30 @ 5 per cent	$ 1 50	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1876,	28 50	$ 30 00

Tax on Loans.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt of tax on 1,900 09 coun. ty bonds	57 02	
By com on $7 02 @ 5 per cent		2 85
By state treasurer's receipt		54 17 $57 02

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1876, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, (Seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (Seal.)
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the County Jail and Dog Funds of said county for the year 1876.

County Funds.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of seated tax collected for 1877,	$ 944 91	
To amount of seated tax collected for 1876,	9687 01	
To amount of State tax collected for 1877	37 25	
To amount of State tax collected for 1876	59 77	
To amount of watch tax collected for 1877	16 15	
To amount of watch tax collected for 1876	37 05	
To Bond sold Mrs Hamlin	970 00	
" " Mrs Catlin	200 00	
Com'th fines of Sheriff King	133 00	
Sale of county map	5 00	
To Lafayette seated tax collected by Co. Com'rs 1876 and 1877	29 35	
Wood sold Henry Bartwell	5 00	
To Ceres seated tax collected by Co. Com'rs, 1877	1 75	
To tax of collector shoemaker after settlement of duplicate	90	
To amount of unseated tax collected for 1876 and 1877	13388 77	
To amount due Treasurer on county fund	12789 79	$40986 67
By am't due Treas. on Co. Fund at last Auditors' Report	40830 31	
To orders paid in and cancelled		
By Commissioners	29440 80	
To commission on $27318,88 at 3 per cent.	819 56	$40986 67

Jail Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't due fund at last Auditors' Report	$ 7063 71	
To a'mt seated tax collected for 1877	760 15	
am't seated tax collected for 1876 and 1877	9887 80	$18017 66
By Jail Bonds ($8000) and coupons ($1280) paid,	9280 00	
" com. on $17281,85 at 3 per ct.	864 05	
Amount due fund	11063 81	$18017 66

Dog Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 167 80	
" " 1876	472 85	
Am't due fund at Auditors' Report, 1877	81 44	642 09
By orders paid in for damages to sheep	$493 70	
" com. on $560,65 at 3 per ct.	16 82	
Balance due fund	129 57	642 09

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the County Jail and Dog funds of said county for the year 1876 do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [Seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal.]
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the Redemption fund of said county for the year 1876.

To amount the fund at Auditor's Report 1877, $3 580 41
To lands redeemed, funds in Treasurer's hands 809 14 $3 389 56
Amount the Redemption fund $3290 56

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Redemption fund for the year 1876 do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D. 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [Seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal.]
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the School funds of said county for the year 1877-8.

Annin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due Treasurer on Auditor's report 1877	$ 370 00	
To amount tax collected for 1877	199 48	
To Amount tax collected for 1876,	29 99	$ 597 87
By order paid over	$ 570 00	
By com. on $577 87 @ 5 per'ct	1 34	
Balance due fund	26 53	$ 597 87

Bradford Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 1 548 63	
" " " 1876	1 683 09	$ 3 231 72
By orders paid over	$ 1 900 00	
By com. on $3,231,72 @ 5 per ct	96 59	
Balance due fund	1 234 77	$ 3 231 72

Ceres Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due at Auditor's report 1877	$ 28 93	
To tax collected for 1877	185 79	
" " " 1876	83 75	$ 298 47
By orders paid over	$ 311 25	
By com. on $311 25 @ 3 per cent	9 19	
Balance due fund	8 48	$ 329 47

Corydon Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 618 43	
" " " 1876	309 21	$ 927 64
By order paid over	$ 900 00	
By com. on $927,64 @ 3 per cent	27 83	
Balance due fund	199 81	$ 927 64

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 908 15	
" tax " " 1875	167 80	$ 391 41
By orders paid in	$ 369 00	
By com. on $391,41 @ 3 pr ct	11 74	
Balance due fund	10 67	$ 391 41

Hamlin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due as per Auditor's report 877	49 00	
To tax collected for 1877	2 063 15	
" " " 1876	1 065 15	$ 3 179 29
By orders paid over	$ 900 00	
By com. on $3,179,29 @ 3 per ct	62 91	
Balance due fund	1 216 38	$ 3 179 29

Hamlin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$ 10 03
To amount tax collected for 1877	572 36	
To amount tax collected for '76	286 17	$ 868 53
By orders paid over	$ 765 00	
By com. on $858,53 @ 3 per ct	25 76	
Balance due fund	77 77	$ 868 53

Keating Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	$ 196 22	
To am't tax collected for 1877	223 35	
" " " 1876	285 06	$1 244 63
By orders paid over	$1 049 00	
By com. on $1,199,63 @ 3 per ct	35 99	
Balance due fund	159 41	$1 244 63

Lafayette Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't due fund last Auditor's report	$ 146 65	
To amount tax collected for '77	1 047 72	
" " " '76	715 22	$1 909 99
By orders paid in	1 498 00	
By com. on $1,198,04 @ 3 per ct	35 94	
Balance due fund	376 05	$1 909 99

Liberty Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 638 39	
" " " 1876	949 91	1585 30
By orders paid over	1 480 00	
By com. on $1,583,30 @ 3 per ct	47 50	
Balance due fund	157 80	$1 685 30

Norwich Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To tax collected for 1877	$ 498 15	
" " " 1876	480 15	$ 978 30
By orders paid over	800 00	
By com. on $978,30 @ 3 pr ct	29 39	
Balance due fund	147 91	$ 978 30

Otto Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due fund at Auditor's report 1877	$ 17 11	
To tax collected for 1877	339 50	
" " " 1876	289 26	$ 645 87
By orders paid over	487 11	
By com. on $477,13 @ 3 pr ct	14 31	
Balance due fund	43 81	$ 645 87

Sergeant Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amo't due at last Auditor's report 1877	25 00	
To amount tax collected for '77	1 476 39	
" " " '76	1 208 67	$2 893 95
By orders paid in	$2 128 00	
By com. on $2,778,06 at 3 pr ct	83 37	
Balance due fund	682 84	$2 893 95

Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	445 24	
To am't tax collected for '77	1 716 41	
" " " '76	1 007 74	$3 217 39
By orders paid in	$2 625 24	
By com. on $2,817,15 @ 3 per ct	84 57	
Balance due fund	507 16	$3 217 39

Smethport Borough.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	$ 146 45	
To amount tax collected for '77	160 49	
" " " '76	50 20	
" Road " '77	150 90	
" " " '76	100 00	$ 508 03
By orders paid in	140 45	
By com. on $462,60 @ 3 per ct	13 97	
Balance due fund	350 33	

We, the Auditors of McKean County having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the School funds of the several School Districts of said county for the years 1877-78, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [Seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal.]

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the road funds of said county for the years 1876-77.

Annin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due at Auditor's report 1877	$ 56 55	
To amt tax collected for 1876	191 00	
" " " 1877	191 00	
" spec'l " 1876	20 30	
" " " 1877	20 24	$ 498 51
By orders paid over	360 55	
By com. on $540,09 @ 3 pr ct	16 20	
Balance due fund	87 76	$ 498 51

Bradford Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due at Auditor's report 1877	$ 17 00	
To amt tax collected for 1876	899 08	
To amt tax collected for 1877	1,803 09	$ 2,709 17
By orders paid over	$ 1 945 00	
By com. on $2,782,17 at 3 pr ct	83 47	
Balance due fund	763 70	$ 2,709 17

Ceres Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	$ 193 80	
" " " 1877	111 80	
" spec'l " 1876	123 90	
" " " 1877	111 80	$ 471 30
By orders paid over	$ 368 00	
By com. on $471 30 at 3 per ct	14 14	
Balance due fund	108 02	$ 471 30

Corydon Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due fund And rep 1877	$ 5 00	
" tax collected for 1876	410 20	
" " " 1877	410 20	
" spec'l tax coll for 1876	818 40	
" " " 1877	618 45	$ 2 062 25
By orders paid over	$ 1 800 00	
By com on $2,037,56 at 3 per ct	61 72	
Balance due fund	212 05	$2 062 25

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due fund at Auditor's report	$ 3 01	
To amt tax collected for 1876	130 10	
" " " 1877	130 10	
" spec'l tax " 1876	130 10	
" " " 1877	61 03	$ 461 35
By orders paid over	$355 00	
By Com on $476,35 at 3 per ct	14 29	
Balance due fund	112 06	$ 46. 35

Hamlin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due at Auditor's rep 1877	$ 276 73	
" tax collected for 1876	710 10	
" " " 1877	710 10	$1,696 93
By orders paid over	$1 436 00	
By com on $1,426,20 at 3 per ct	42 61	
Balance due fund	$ 227 55	$1,696 93

Hamilton Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due at Auditor's rep 1877	$ 346 75	
" tax collected for 1876	873 20	
" " " 1877	873 20	$1,693 67
By orders paid over	$1 410 75	
By com on $1,146 75 at 3 per ct	34 41	
Balance due fund	248 51	$1 693 67

Keating Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax coll for 1876	$ 578 45	
" " 1877	673 60	
" special " 1876	286 20	
" " 1877	286 20	$1,824 45
By orders paid over	$1 709 00	
By com on $2,421,65 at 3 pr ct	72 63	
Balance due fund	642 44	$2,424 08

Lafayette Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due fund at last Auditor's report	$ 303 27	
To amt tax coll for 1876	776 28	
" " 1877	776 28	$ 1 855 73
By orders paid over	$1 746 27	
By com on 1,300,64 at 3 pr ct	46 81	
Balance due fund	108 65	$ 1 855 73

Liberty Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt due fund as Auditor's report 1877	1 00	
To amt tax collected for 1876	648 20	
" " " 1877	648 20	$ 1 296 34
By orders paid over	$ 1 296 00	
By com. on $647 80 at 3 pr ct	19 34	
Balance due fund	135 34	$ 1 296 34

Norwich Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	155 11	
To amt tax collected for 1876	976 30	
" " " 1877	976 30	
" spec'l " 1876	292 40	$ 400 11
By orders paid over	1 300 11	
By com. on $2,917,15 @ 3 per ct	87 39	
Balance due fund	512 65	$ 400 11

Otto Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	17 11	
To amt tax collected for 1876	326 26	
" " " 1877	326 26	$ 669 63
By orders paid over	487 11	
By com. on $477,13 @ 3 per ct	14 31	
Balance due fund	168 21	$ 669 63

Sergeant Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	227 95	
To amt tax collected for 1876	956 44	
" " " 1877	985 44	$ 1 939 77
By orders paid over	1 800 00	
By com. on $1 739 86 at 3 per ct	52 11	
Balance due fund	186 77	$ 1 939 77

Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	1 553 98	
To amt tax collected for 1876	1 956 90	
" " " 1877	1 956 90	
By orders paid over	2 535 00	
By com. on 1,903,93 at 3 per ct	57 17	
Balance due fund	874 71	$ 3 329 90

We, the Auditor's of McKean County having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Road funds of the several townships of said county for 1876-7, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D. 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [Seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal.]
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the state Road funds of the several townships of said county for the years 1877 and 1876.

Hamilton Township.
Kane and Campbell Mills State Road.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	572 36	
By com. on 572 36 at 3 pr ct	17 17	
Balance due fund	555 19	572 36

Sergeant Township.
Kane and Ridgway State Road.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt of tax coll'ted for 1876	838 44	
" " 1877	868 84	1 707 28
By orders paid over	1 200 00	
By com. on 1,736,28 at 3 per ct	52 11	
Balance due fund	184 77	1 736 88

Hamlin Township.
Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	710 10	
" " 1877	710 10	1 420 20
By order paid over	1 380 00	
By com. on 1,420,20 at 3 per ct	42 61	
Balance due fund	77 59	1 422 20

Lafayette Township.
Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	776 22	
" " 1877	776 22	1 552 44
By orders paid over	1 200 00	
By com. on 1,552,44	46 51	
Balance due fund	105 93	1 552 44

Wetmore Township.
Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	846 95	
" " 1877	863 86	1 709 80
By orders paid over	1 700 00	
By com. on 1,703,82 at 3 per ct	51 12	
Balance due fund	109 74	1 705 93

We, the Auditors of McKean County having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, to account with the State Road funds of the several townships in said county, do find them as above stated.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [seal.]

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the Poor funds of said county for 1876-77.

Annin Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	186 48	
" " 1877	200 40	386 88
By orders paid over	300 00	
Com. on 386,88 at 3 per ct	11 91	
Balance due fund	5 05	386 96

Bradford Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	899 08	
" " 1877	1 803 09	$ 2 702 17
By orders paid over	1 800 00	
By com. on 2,702,17 at 3 per ct	81 07	
Balance due fund	1 021 10	$ 2 702 17

Ceres Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	123 80	
" " 1876	123 80	
" " 1877	111 80	359 40
Orders paid over	176 00	
Com. on 359,40 at 3 per cent	10 78	
Balance due fund	172 62	339 40

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	7 01	
To amt tax collected for 1876	93 05	75 05
Com. on 68,05 at 3 per cent	2 04	
Balance due fund	73 02	73 06

Keating Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	93 75	
To amt tax collected for 1877	326 82	419 57
Orders paid over	382 75	
Com. on 336 82 at 3 per cent	10 10	
Balance due fund	136 12	419 57

Lafayette Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt of tax collected for 1876		897 61
Orders paid over	300 00	
Com. on 397,61 at 3 per cent	11 93	
Balance due fund	75 68	387 61

Liberty Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1876	566 34	
" " 1877	566 34	1 032 68
Orders paid over	900 00	
Com. on 1,032 68 at 3 per cent	30 97	
Balance due fund	87 71	1 032 68

Norwich Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt of tax collected for 1876	59 39	60 39
Com. on 60,39 at 3 per cent	1 86	
Balance due fund	58 50	60 39

Otto Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		53 45
Order paid over		53 45

Sergeant Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amt tax collected for 1877		484 23
Order paid over	400 00	
Com. on 484,23 at 3 per cent	13 91	
Balance due fund	31 32	484 23

Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877	51 09	
To Amt of tax collected for 1876	922 96	
" " 1877	934 90	1 857 61
Orders paid over	1 837 09	
Com. on 1,855,70 at 3 per cent	57 18	
Balance due fund	849 74	1 857 61

We, the Auditors of McKean County having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, with the several funds of said county for the year 1876, do find balance as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D. 1878.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, [Seal.]
C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal.]

RECAPITULATION

of account of Treasurer, W. D. Gallup, with the several funds of McKean county, for the year 1876.

	Cr.	
By amount due Treasurer on county fund	$12 7 9 79	
Balance due county	15 9 7 85	$7,777.64
	Dr.	
To amt due jail fund	$11 064 81	
" dog fund	1 2 8 57	
" redemptions	3 389 56	
" Annin school	200 55	
" Bradford do	1 2 6 77	
" Ceres do	5 48	
" Corydon do	1 0 0 42	
" Eldred do	3 9 47	
" Hamlin do	1 1 4 9 39	
" Hamilton do	77 77	
" Keating do	1 8 1 41	
" Lafayette do	2 0 0 45	
" Liberty do	1 2 5 46	
" Norwich do	1 4 7 01	
" Otto do	4 8 61	
" Bergen 2d do	2 0 0 26	
" Wetmore do	1 4 7 76	
" Smethport boro	2 5 0 15	
" Annin road fund	8 1 73	
" Bradford do	1 6 6 70	
" Ceres do	1 0 5 06	
" Corydon do	2 1 2 62	
" Eldred do	1 1 7 09	
" Hamlin do	2 2 7 55	
" Hamilton do	5 81	
" Keating do	2 0 0 45	
" Lafayette do	1 0 0 43	
" Liberty do	1 2 5 36	
" Norwich do	2 5 0 00	
" Otto do	2 2 53	
" Sergeant do	2 0 0 77	
" Wetmore do	6 0 0 75	
Amt due Hamilton, Kane and Campbell Mills state road	555 19	
Amt due Sergeant, Kane and Ridgway state road	1 8 6 77	
Amt due Hamlin, Kane and Lafayette state road	77 59	
Amt due Lafay'te, Kane and Lafayette state road	108 93	
Amt due Wetmore, Kane and Lafayette state road	1 4 8 74	
Amt due Annin poor fund	1 8 6	
" Bradford do	1 4 6 1 71	
" Ceres do	1 7 8	
" Eldred do	1 3 6	
" Keating do	1 2 6 73	
" Lafayette do	7 5 1	
" Liberty do	6 2 11	
" N. Fwich do	5 5 7 9	
" Otto do	1 2 6	
" Sergeant do	2 0 0 77	
" Wetmore do	6 0 0 75	$7,777.64

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of Chester S. King, late Sheriff of McKean county, in account with said county for the year 1876.

	Cr.	
By three days sitting jury wheat and drawing jury Feb term	$ 7 50	
By one day drawing jury for adj Feb term	2 50	
By two days drawing jury for adj June and Sept term	5 00	
By one day drawing jury for December term	2 50	
By summoning 420 jurors 1876 holding, clothing and material bills as per vouchers presented statement filed	129 00	
paid sutler & Valentine Wm Ahern, ten days attending Sheep	10 00	
boarding Jas Fahy Jan 1 to Mch 29 '76, 13½ weeks	40 50	
boarding Pat Regan Jan 1 to Mch 2, 9 weeks	36 00	
boarding J. Jas Brown Jan 1 to Feb 28, 8 5-7 weeks	33 71	
boarding Chas Hayes Jan 1 to March 3, 9 1-7 weeks	36 57	
boarding Mary Louis Jan 1 to June 24, 25 weeks	100 00	
boarding D. Driscol Jan 1 to March 3, 9 weeks	36 00	
boarding W Gregory Jan 1 to Oct 1, 39 weeks	156 00	
boarding W Reynolds Jan 17 to Mch 4, 6 3-7 weeks	25 71	
boarding W Brennan Jan 21 to March 4, 6 weeks	24 00	
boarding Ed Dudley Feb 14 to Mch 5, 3 4-7 weeks	16 34	
boarding A Garfield Feb 27 to March 4, 1-7 week	1 29	
boarding Wm Albert Feb 24 to July 4, 22 weeks	77 57	
boarding James Ryan Feb 28 to March 5, 1-7 week	2 85	
boarding S Strong Apr 15 to June 21, 9 4-7 weeks	38 23	
boarding H Nolon Apr 15 to June 25, 10 weeks	40 00	
boarding Mrs. Wyatt Apr 16 to April 30, 2 weeks	8 00	
boarding John Joice Apr 23 to May 22, 4 weeks	32 00	
boarding Albert Kair Apr 25 to June 21, 8 weeks	32 00	
boarding M wrest Apr 26 to Sept 27, 22 weeks	88 00	
boarding John Ruser May 8 to June 25, 7 4-7 weeks	30 28	
boarding Geo Kaster May 9 to June 25, 7 4-7 weeks	30 28	
boarding Wm McClure May 9 to June 25, 7 4-7 weeks	30 28	
boarding J. Rooks May 14 to June 25, 6 3-7 weeks	24 14	
boarding Geo Montgomery May 14 to June 25, 6 3-7 weeks	24 71	
boarding S. T. withrop May 15 to May 25, 2-7 week	1 71	
boarding Fr Espechied May 15 to June 25, 6 6-7 weeks	28 85	
boarding John Donohue May 7 to June 26, 7 weeks	28 00	
boarding Perry Fussell May 7 to June 28, 7 weeks	28 00	
boarding Jacob Lord May 21 to June 28, 5 weeks	16 00	$1,426 20
boarding Francis O'Dell	28 00	
boarding Stephen Moran	28 00	
boarding Chs Wilson May 28 to June 28, 4 4-7 wks	18 28	
boarding R. W. Luce May 28 to Jn 28, 4 5-7 wks	18 71	
boarding S. Pardee May 28 to June 28, 5 5-7 wks	22 85	
boarding Leander Norris May 29 to June 28, 4 2-7 weeks	14 85	
boarding Fred Crain May 27 to June 28, 4 5-7 weeks	17 14	
boarding Geo Hackey June 1 to June 28, 3 4-7 weeks	14 28	
boarding J Jn Dillin June 30 to June 28, 4 1-7 wks	4 57	
boarding Wm Stoup June 1st to June 1, 15 weeks	60 00	
boarding Wm Hallenbeck June 27 to Sept 28, 13 wks	52 00	
boarding P A Spangenbery July 5 to sept 28, 12 wks	48 00	
boarding W H Thomas July 5 to sept 27, 12 wks	48 00	
boarding John Flanagan July 23 to Sept 28, 9 2-7 weeks	37 14	
boarding w Shirk July 28 to sept 28, 9 1-7 weeks	36 57	
boarding Geo Brown July 27 to sept. 1, 4 4-7 weeks	6 29	
boarding Jas Shafer July 29 to sept 28, 8 6-7 weeks	31 43	
boarding Tim Costello Au 2 to Aug 31, 2 5-7 weeks	10 85	
boarding Oscar Ide ao Aug 5 to sept 28, 7 5-7 weeks	29 71	
boarding George Williams Aug 5 to Oct 1, 8 weeks	32 00	
boarding Richd O Reilly Aug 9 to Sept 27, 7 4-7 wks	29 28	
boarding W Sweney Aug 10 to sept 28, 7 weeks	28 00	
boarding Ed Hall Aug 10 to Sept 28, 7 weeks	28 00	
boarding J Kinney Aug 10 to Oct 1, 7 5-7 weeks	29 71	
boarding Wm Hoy Aug 10 to Sept 23, 6 5-7 weeks	25 14	
boarding Jerry Dempsey Aug 10 to Sept 28, 6 5-7 weeks	25 85	
boarding Robert Harnes May 20 to Sept 28, 17 4-7 weeks	70 28	
boarding Frank Peters Aug 20 to Sept 2, 1 6-7 wks	7 43	
boarding Jas Fitzpatrick Aug 20 to sept 2, 1 6-7 weeks	7 43	
boarding David Williams Aug 25 to Oct 1, 5 weeks	20 00	
boarding Thos Flynn Aug 28 to Oct 1, 5 weeks	20 00	
boarding Chas Davis Sept 5 to Oct. 1, 3 4-7 weeks	14 28	
boarding Mab Ryan Aug 31 to Sept 13, 2 weeks	8 00	
boarding Jas Stuart Sept 5 to Sept 13, 1 6-7 weeks	8 14	
boarding C C Berry Sept 14 to Sept 26, 1 5-7 weeks	6 85	
boarding P Nelson Sept 21 to sept 27, 1 week	3 42	
boarding Ed Clark Sept 13 to sept 26, 2 weeks	8 00	
boarding Wm Delany Sept 13 to Sept 26, 2 weeks	8 00	2 427 97
boarding Andy Tracy Sep 20 to Sept 27, 1 week	4 00	
boarding M Hagwell Sep 27 to Oct 1, 5-7 week	3 14	
boarding Hop Sing Sep 27 to Oct 5, 1 2-7 week	3 85	
boarding A Tracy Sept 27 to Jan 5, 79, 14 5-7 weeks	44 14	
boarding Wm Hallenbeck to Jan 5, 14 4-7 weeks	45 71	
boarding F. A. Spangenburgh Sept 28 to Oct 22, 3 5-7 weeks	10 28	
boarding W A Hallenbeck Sept 28 to Jan 5, 14 4-7 weeks	44 57	
boarding Wm Shoupe Oct 1 to Jan 5, 14 1-7 weeks	43 43	
boarding W Durkee Sept 30 to Dec 21, 11 5-7 weeks	35 14	
boarding Jacob Piper Sep 30 to Jan 5, 14 2-7 weeks	42 00	
boarding Mike Kelly Dec 2 to Dec 21, 11 2-7 weeks	34 28	
boarding Pat Clifford Dec 5 to Dec 23, 11 5-7 weeks	34 28	
boarding Wm Mallin Oct 7 to Oct 22, 3 1-7 weeks	6 43	
boarding Al Wilson Oct 13 to Dec 22, 10 1-7 weeks	30 43	
boarding John White Oct 13 to Dec 23, 11 weeks	33 00	
boarding John Burns Oct 12 to Dec 24, 11 5-7 weeks	35 86	
boarding Clire Dooely Oct 16 to Oct 23, 1 2-7 weeks	3 86	
boarding E Fort Oct 14 to Nov 13, 4 weeks	12 00	
boarding J Blyslone Oct 19 to Dec 30, 10 5-7 weeks	31 28	
boarding Susan Elmore Oc 29 to Nov 28, 4 2-7 weeks	12 86	
boarding Jas Wilson Nov 30 to Jan 5 5 4-7 weeks	18 71	
boarding Frank Hess Dec 30 to Jan 5 5 1-7 weeks	6 43	
boarding O McGraw Dec 30 to Jan 5 5 1-7 weeks	9 43	
boarding Dan Mahrn Dec 25 to Jan 5 2 weeks	6 00	
boarding Geo Stowell Dec 28 to Dec 30